SOUTH CAROLINA

TROUBLE WITH THE COAST NEGROES

They Follow the Bad Example of Their Former Masters and Grow Rebellious.

They Want Mothing to Do with White Men.

New Phases of the Irrepressible Conflict.

A Political Party Based on Opposition to the F couragement of Negro Workmen.

Wade Hampton Nominated for Governor by the Bechanics and Workingmen.

Progress of the State Election on Wednesday Last.

Arrival of General Howard in Charleston.

The steamship Andalusia, Captain Bursley, from ston on the 18th inst., arrived at this port last

Our Charleston Correspondence. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14, 1865.

the coast having awakened the attention of the ich embraces Ashepoo, Edisto, James, John daw islands, are some thirty-two plantations, kill the stock and cut the timber, which they en refused them by the agents of the above bureau out the speedy adoption of some effective crop the negroes will starve. The old planters ton seed should be in the ground by the middle of cultivation, feed, clothe and pay the ne

at mistake was made in the limit of the first contracts, ich expire on the 1st of January, 1866. The negroes mot or will not be taught the necessity of providing the future, and refuse to work after securing the entry ear's crop. In spite of all advice, they will make a move for the preparation of the lands for the typer's crop, nor even repair the fences.

THE DIVISION OF THE CROP

Into been uniform on any of the plantations, but the made proportion assigned the freedmen has been about this. Most of this has been done under the superion of the treedmen's agents, and in the absence of a gents by the military commanders of the sub-dists and posts. The agents have generally been very mpt in reporting contracts construed to favor the stee, but neglect to state that the freedmen have pracily usurped the entire crop without a murmur from planter. Were it not for the military not a white man lid be able to live on any of the islands. Licutenant mail Pope, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored menut), while on a tour of inspection to what is defined the Harrows, was hooted at by the negroes, threatened with expulsion from the plantation if he not instantly leave, and was told that they wanted ing to do with white men.

twenty Representatives of the State takes place to-day. ent any interference of the military General has issued the following order:—

oning, the 16th instant, at Military Hall, for of endorsing the nominees of the mechanics gmen's ticket. There was a large attendance,

pare an address, the main points of which are as follows:—

Filliaw Crizgass—The object of our association, and the organization of the workingmen of Charleston, of all grades of industrial pursuits, is to elevate labor and make it respected; hence we have nominated candidates for the different offices of federal and State governments, and by united action among ourselves, in combining our political strength and making it available in supporting or opposing interests favorable or injurious to our class, we will be enabled to obtain that proper influence in the community in which we reside which will cause our rights to be acknowledged, our social position respected, and our class elevated to the proper station it should occupy, and to which by right we are entitled, as co-equals with professional and the other avocations of life.

* The mighty revolution that has just passed over the whole Southern country has prostrated and forever overthrown the old system of labor; and although it has caused ruin and devastation through the land, by the suddenness of the measure and the want of due preparation for the great crisis, it has accomplished one great good—it has elevated the workingman and made labor respected. Labor has never been considered degrading but in communities of privileged classes, or where slavery existed as an institution. The existence of a privileged class in our community depended upon the continuation of slavery, and by its extinction this artificial state of society vanished with it. The working classes of South Carolina, from the earliest history of the State, have laboring man without capital compete, as a contractor, with a master workman and has ten, twenty or more difficulties to contend against in the combination that existed with capital and slavery. How could a white laboring man without capital compete, as a contractor, with a master workman and he ten, twenty or more slaves? He would be so underworked in the labor market that it would be impossible for him to attempt the centest, and he would be competified to become a journeyman to the slave capitalists, to perform the higher branches of work not allotted to his slaves, or to choose some other business for the support of himself and family. But this was not the only competition that the white laboring man had to contend against; the slave of the rich man, who, himself not a mechanic or a laborer, was, as often as the master workman spoken of before, a contractor also; and though by legislative ensertment no slave could compete with the merchant, the doctor, the lawyer or parson, he could compete with the merchant and workingman. All these disadvantages and restrictions are now removed, and the white workingman has no longer to contend against capital and labor combined, and his advancement to honor, respectability and wealth will be certain and sure. * * * We are satisfied that the abolition of slavery, although at present looked upon as a great almity, will eventually prove a great blessing to our beloved country in the increased and remunerative employment of our children and the free white man at home, in our own State, instead of being forced to emigrate to some other land to procure their bread, producing that strength and prosperity that in future will be our protection and safeguard.

At the conclusion of the address a motion was made,

and carried by acclamation, that the name of General Wade Hampton be substituted for that of Hon. James L. Orr as candidate for Governor.

The workingmen's ticket for Governor, Lieutenant Sovernor and State Senators (of the district) is as fol-

For Governor—General Wade Hampton.
For Lieutenant Governor—Hon, W. D. Porter.
For State Sonators—William S. Henerey and Henry

The other, which is headed the "true ticket," is:

For Governor—James L. Orr.
For Lieutenant Governor—W. D. Porter.
For State Senators—Henry B. Lesesna and Henry Buist. There is also a third, called the "Carolina ticket," headed with the workingmen's candidates for Governo Lieutennat Governor and State Senators. It will be o served that all three parties have nominated the sar candidates for Lieutenant Governor and State Senator The representative tickets, however, present three de ferent sets of candidates.

ferent sets of candidates.

ALOR GENERAL C. C. HOWARD,

accompanied by several members of his staff, arrived here yesterday by the overland route, via Raleigh and wilmington, N. C. He started for Columbia this morning to have an interview with Governor Perry, after which he will return to this city. During his stay he was the guest of Brevet Major General Saxton. In passing through Raleigh and Wilmington he addressed the people at those places, and it is hoped he will be induced to favor the Charleston public also with his views and opinions on the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau.

CENERAL INNEXT CENERAL BENNETT
has gone on a tour of inspection to Georgetown, and is
expected to-return in about a week.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

Conclusion of Judge Advocate Chipman's Argument-The Case Now Awaiting the

WARITINGTON, Oct. 21, 1865. The Wirz military commission reassembled to-day. Judge Advocate Chirman proceeded to read his argument on charge second, alleging murder, in violaect under four heads, as follows:-

First-The various cases of death resulting from mutila-

Second-Those resulting from confinement in the stocks and the chain gang.

remark to the direct order of the accused given at the

eccountable, he having grossly violated the law and cus-

Col. Chipman quoted from the evidence to show that in every case where it was asked to hold the prisoner responsible for the cruelties inflicted which had a fatal result the testimony would be found positive, direct and clear; therefore the commission were not asked to find him guilty on vague and indefinite evidence. The deaths resulting from the use of the stocks and the chain gang as an indiscriminate punishment for the healthy and the sick, the strong and the feeble, and the deaths consequent upon the pursuit of escaping prisoners with ferocious boughts, were but the natural and probable consequences of the act of the prisoner in maintaining and

The Examination of Wirz.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1865 CLAIMS OF THE UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and to urge upon Congress and the departments the justice of lution in support of the above mentioned object, and bu recently the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular been disabled in the military and naval service for more active pursuits are hereafter to meet with favorable

The President to-day granted amnesty pardons to one hundred and eighty South Carolinians, among whom was William R. Boyce, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives from that State.

General Grant, accompanied by all his staff at present in the city, made formal calls on the President at the White House, and Cabinet officers at the different depart

Alexander H. Stephens, the ex-Vice President of the rebel States, left Washington in the early train this morning for his home in Georgia. Mr. Stephens while in this city expressed his determination to use his bes

conciliatory policy of President Johnson. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator from that State, had a pleasant and interesting interview with the President to-day,

Louisiana, was also, it is said, at the Executive Mansion to-day for the purpose of paying his respects to the Presi

The rebel General Dick Taylor and Major General Franklin are at Willard's. The latter contemplates re signing his position in the army and accepting the pres dency of Colt's manufactory at Hartford, Conn.

Brigadier General R. D. Mussey is about to resign the post of military secretary to the President, and may

delphia Sunday Transcript, has been appointed Pension Agent at that city, vice Mr. Poulson. Major General A. McD. McCook has resigned his com-

nission in the army, and identified himself with Butter-

A letter received at the Indian Bureau to-day fro Fort Sully, dated October 6, states that the commission ers lately despatched to treat with the Indians of tha sect on had arrived, and that there were but few Indians eded one hundred and twenty miles above, who were de terred from treating with the delegates at the Fort from ether to be entrapped. The letter also states that it is evident that the delegation had arrived too weeks too the buffalo season had commenced and the grand hunts were soon to be inaugurated. The commissioners in tended to start for home on the 20th inst.

RTUNOLOGICAL ORSERVATIONS AMONG INDIAN Acting Surgeon MacGowan has just returned from the he was sent by Secretary Harlan, having been detailed Jorical observations. On his way back he visited, at the request of the American Ethnological Society, the Indian nds at Newark, Ohio, to make inquiries concerning the alleged disluterment of efficies bearing Hebrew in mounds at Coshocton, Ohio, which contain bones, and Indians, prove to be merely the burial grounds of Mo ravian missionaries, who resided there about a century traces of an extensive system of drainage, evidently of population and higher civilization than antiquaries have

hitherto supposed. A corrected map of the "Spanish Fork Indian Reservation," situated on Lake Mah, about forty-eight miles south of Great Salt Lake City, has just been received at the General Land Office from the Surveyor General of

MAIL SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. The daily mail which by Congressional enactmen went into operation between Lincoln, California, and Portland, Oregon, about seven years ago, and which has been interrupted during the last few months in consoquence of the refusal of the department to comply with the demands of the former contractors, who decline to has again been let out to contract to responsible parties at \$225,000, which was the offer of the department. This

Despatches received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Liverpool, England, under date of October 6, bring intelligence of the moderate appearance of the cholera at Southampton and at places adjaknown as the rinderpest had broken out among the cat-tle in the neighborhood of Wavetree, three miles from Liverpool, and had carried off quite a number of cattle.

Wreck of the Brig Forest Near Country Harbor, N. S .- The Crew Saved-Three Schooners Ashore on McCrab's Island

The brig H. B. Forest, from Boston for Cape Br struck on a reef off Country Harbor, N. S., on the 19th net., and became a total wreck. The crew were saved. The steamer Charles C. Leary, from Galveston for this

Orab's Island this morning, viz :- Eliza of P. E. I., for Soston; Maria Richards, of Quebec, and another, name

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 21, 1965. A serious accident happened on the propeller Fanny Cadwallader yesterday. The boat belongs to the Baitt-more and Philadelphia Steamship line, and when off Chester her steam chimney burst. Thomas Willing, one of the fremen, was badly scalded and died in a short time. He was twenty-five years old, was married and resided in Camden. Wm. H. Crumback, the engineer, had his bands badly scalded. He resides in this city. Eugene Chillen, another fireman, was badly injured about the hands and face by the escaping steam,

The Nebraska E lection. Omana, Nebraska, Oct. 21, 1868. verage majority of the Union Territorial tick

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The Proceedings Drawing to

EXPECTED ADJOURNMENT TO-MORROW.

The Bonds and Address of the Irish Republic to be Issued This Week.

Important Changes in the Constitution of the Order.

Announcement of the Release of John Mitchel.

Interesting History of American Fenianism.

Its Origin, Spread, Organization and Powers.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

The Committee on Laws and Government, after work ing two entire days and most of the night in framing spirit which manifest themselves in the deliberations of the Congress, has, it is understood, completed its labors, braced many eminent jurists and much general ability. A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE PRATERNITY.

The new code is undoubtedly comprehensive and horoughly adequate. Though no official announcement or incorporated, still it is certain that the changes are of a marked character.

A few of the principal I assume to be the abolishment of the office of Head Centre and the substitution of tha of President, whose location will be in a general office in New York, on which will rest a great amount of meance of duty, as well as the current executive affairs of the President, who is to be appointed by the general

Before adjourning the Congress will depute governing fifteen men of social, intellectual and financial standing vise all employes. Financial receipts and outlays They alone, in great affairs, will speak the voice of the Brotherhood, and frame its action and policy. They will be well known by the people, and will sent personally from five to ten millions of dollars, and must be men combining statesmanlike with diplomatic capacity. They will be in commun on and continued co

are to be formed and operated by experts. Their man the benefit of the Irish government, with theroughness

modified for adaptation to pressing public requirements. The new constitution is not published; but the above will prove correct in the main .

The recording of reasons for refusal to subscribe to the book themselves against the Irish democracy. Many

Fenian Councillor who was reported arrested in Ireland, has had aarrow escapes. He feared not, however, as he was inside the letter of the law. He has watched the English government's aggressive policy, and proporness has fai ed to evoke harmful information. No discouragement is effected, and Ireland is pronounced safe its co-operative mission. The Irish combinations are wonderful under the circumstances, and are impervious. Still much business remains for next week, J. C. O'Brien, with his Rochester delegation, visited West The bond loan address from Ireland will be promulgated on Bienday, and the Convention may adjourn on

Doyle, delegate from Jersey City, who have been detained for several days by objections before the Com-mittee on Credentials, has just been decided. The objeccil finally appointed a judiciary committee, with full power. They unanimously announced the delegates'

In the Fen an Congress to-day the committees on gov erament, constitution, military affairs and finance reported, and the reports were accepted, and, on motion, taken up section by section for adoption. In the after-noon the President of the Congress announced that B. procured the unconditional release of John Mitchel, was present. This announcement electrified the Congress, for the United States, three for Mr. Killian and three for John Mitchel. It was some time before the cheering ceased, every member of the Congress joining in it in the most earnest and enthusiastic manner. When the cheering had in some measure subsided it was moved pare a resolution conveying the grateful thanks of this Congress to Mr. Killian for his efforts in bringing about

The motion was unanimously carried. In the evening, after some discussion, the reports of the committees, with some amendments, were adopted. Canadian delegates.

The Congress then adjourned until eight o'clock on

History of American Fentantam. OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

America are holding council here this week. We have

Centres of the Fenians have been established in this city, and to-day there are perhaps five hundred Centres present at Philadelphia through their delegates. The gentlemen bear themselves in a reserved manner, and it is with difficulty that we have gleaned the following rather interesting facts. rather interesting facts:-

It appears the Brotherhood was extended to this country several years ago, but it is only in the last year ir two that it has attracted any netice in this country. For the first years of its existence it did not represen many of the Irish people in America, and consisted of

land, and it became desirable to have the American managers step out among the general people and see if they would actually refuse to associate themselves as a sort of grand co-operative Irish revolutionary committee which could lay the case well before Am "the men in the gap," as they call the Irish Fenians, were fitting up for the field. The sinews of war, as some sinews of manhood too, could be obtained in this way for "the men in the gap," as the Polish committees in this and other countries helped that noble people in

THE PIRST NATIONAL COUNCIL AND OTHERS Some of the rank and file, particularly the pioneer Cir-cles of Illinois and Missouri, as Chicago, St. Louis, &c., called loudly for a general taking of stock, and the effort that effect by twelve or fifteen local Centres through the

intrusted with the chief management of the society nere The Congress at Chicago in 1863 instituted a genera overhauling of society affairs, and came out flatfooted for the Irish revolutionary movement in an address and a code of dogmas which soon gained favor with the sub-Centres aircady formed, and with other people. the sub-Centres already formed, and with other people. The Centres at Chicago made Mr. O'Mahony General Centre for a year, and appointed State rulers for the same period. Then it was decided to seek the Irish people and invite them in. So Florence O'Clarence MacCarthy, of Philadelphia, and William J. Hynes, of New York city, with some others—one of whom we think was an aid-de-camp to General Shields in the late war—commenced to canvass America. Mr. MacCarthy operated in the Western States, and the other agents in other places, and there was a great increase. Then a mational assemblace came together at Cincipnati, and the Critres are at present again represented in this city, it being the third or lourth time they have met in general conceid.

powered to manage the money, the object of an article to meet any drawbacks which objections against a single man might occasion.

The Catholic Rehops of Cincinnati, this city and other places take sides against the society on this ground, saying that it is dangerous for Catholics and Irishmen to let a General Centre have the government of them, and saying that it looked like a monorchy is America; and then the Catholic papers give great abuse to the General Centre, and want to injure the Brotherhood by saying that one man has all power, &:

Great discussions then sprung up between the Fentans and the other people, and the Brotherhood published several resolutions and letters, saying that it was shader to say that their Genoral Centre was graything but a true and honest man, and that it was writing to charge them with being "owned by one man," &c., as they had given all septemp power to the "Council of Nen," who were their neighbors, and well known as enhann merchants, or retired and weakthy citizes. We are tald that there is one man in the council, named William MacRoberts, of New York, who is worth about five hundred thousand dolars, owning property on the Bowery and Broadway. Mr. Banning, of Frankfort, Kentucky; Mr. Griffin, of Indians; Mr. Bouning, of Illicois: Mr. Scralian, of Chicage; Mr. Firigerald and Mr. Sullivan, of Olio; Mr. O'Doode, of Massachusetts; and P. J. Meehan, of New York, are the other members; and it is said that each can be pointed at as occupying leading

n each month, to sing "The Song of Fonian Love," which as been published in some papers, and finishes with rords like these:

"Out on all slighting, cold Concert; and, fighting bold,
Step up or clear the way for the Fenian men!"
We are informed that the Irish now are greatly united to each other.

The steamship Guiding Star sailed yesterday for New

To-day, for the first time since the capture of New Oreans in April, 1862, the city is without a ship-of-war

Cotton is dull; sales to-day 1,800 bales at 56c. for midstock is 115,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

A Nover, Clair Pain.—in 1832 General Granger or-dered all women of ill feme in Nashville to leave the city. One hundred and seventy-three were placed on a steamboat, commanded by Captain Newcomb, who had orders to leave his cargo at Louisville or Cincinnati. The authorities refused to allow him to land, and he was kept in the river about a month. The government de-clining to furnish any provisions, Captain Newcomb and his cargo were finally obliged to return to Nashville. The trip cost him about six thousand dottars, and pay-ment has heretofore been refused. A few days ago the Secretary of War ordered the claim to be paid. The case is the most novel one ever brought before the de-partment.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Thirty or Forty Persons Buried Beneath the Ruins and Fifteen or Twenty Killed.

Fires at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Reene, N. H.,

Our Charleston Correspondence. A large fire on Hayne street occurred about three

eriously damaging two others. The Charleston Hotel by the indefatigable exertions of the firemen the proprietors and employes of the establishment. Hayne street, was occupied on the lower floor by Mr. W. H. Charce as a wholesale grocery, and the upper stories by Messra. W. T. Burge & Co., dealers in staple and fancy dry goods. The next building destroyed was No. 43, occupied by the Charles-ton Courier establishment, and the third, No. 39, by The buildings were owned by Messrs. Johnson, Crews & on Messrs. W. T. Burge & Co.'s stock. The latter rewas insured for ten thousand dollars. Nothing was gether with its accoun books and file papers cylinder press upon which the paper was worked and a ment and a fine library of select volumes, fell a prey to the flames. The proprietors, however, have made ar rangements for the continued publication of the paper at their old building on East Bay, which was raddled by

. Lewis Seither' vinegar factory, on the corner of Washington street and Franklin avenue, was burned this Fire at Philadelphia.

A fire last night destroyed the woollen mill of Shaw, Taylor & Company, in West Philadelphia. It originated lamp. The loss on the buildings is \$20,000-partially insured. The loss on stock, machinery, &c., \$25,000

Fire at Keene, N. H.

About twelve o'clock on Thursday night fire was dis covered in the rear of Richards' block, which was soon Colony Brothers. As soon as it was discovered that these three buildings could not be saved a wood n building, Office, was torn down to prevent the flames from spread ing. The principal sufferers by the fire are George E insured for five thousand dollars; Colony Brothers, build ing valued at twenty-five thousand dollars and insured building loss one thousand dollars; J. B. Knowlton which three was insured; J. K. Stone, six hundred bales of wool, insured for four thousand dollars; French & not insured; Clark Farrar, fancy goods, loss eight hun-

Burning of the Schooner Plymouth Rock . Boston. Boston, Oct. 21, 1865

laden with iron, while discharging at India wharf last night, caught fire and was badly damaged. Her cargo